

22 JUL 1971

U.S. AIDS ACCUSED ON VIETNAM VOTE

House Unit Hears 2 Charge
Bids to Influence Election

By REX BAKER

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Congressional investigators heard testimony today that United States officials in Saigon were seeking to influence next October's national election in favor of President Nguyen Van Thieu and that the balloting would be a "mockery" of the democratic process.

Two former employes of the Agency for International Development told a House Government Operations subcommittee that they had resigned because they believed United States personnel and facilities were being used improperly.

The witnesses, Theodore R. Jacquey and Richard S. Winslow Jr., identified the Central Intelligence Agency, the United States Information Agency and the American-financed Civil Operations and Rural Development Support (CORS) program as the sources of funds, equipment and personnel that were contributing to the election effort.

The men denounced United States financing of the South Vietnamese police, intelligence and prison systems, which they said were being used by the Saigon Government to silence its political opposition and non-Communist advocates of peace and neutrality.

'More Feared, More Hated'

Mr. Jacquey, who said he recently completed an 18-month agency tour at Danang, told the panel that "no single entity, including the feared and hated Vietcong, is more feared or more hated than the South Vietnam secret police."

The men testified under oath, charging widespread corruption among high Vietnamese military and civilian officials "in all ministries." Mr. Jacquey also said that political persecution resulted in an estimated 20,000 to 100,000 political prisoners.

Mr. Jacquey told an A.I.D. contract costing 400,000 to build 253 new isolation cells at the prison on Con Son, which received wide publicity for its "tiger cages" a year ago. The witness said:

"Political prisoners are now being transferred from prisons on the mainland to Con Son island, apparently to make them less accessible during the election campaign. In every province in Vietnam there is a province interrogation center with a reputation for using torture to interrogate people accused of Vietcong affiliations. They have a C.I.A. counterpart relationship, and in some case have a relationship with the A.I.D. police adviser."

Describes Alleged Torture
Mr. Jacquey said that an old man—a friend of his had been accused of Vietcong connections and had wanted to confess to avoid torture, "but was tortured horribly anyway, simply because it was standard operating procedure to torture prisoners."

He said that two American officials had told him that the old man had been given the "rock-and-roll" treatment in "large quantities of rice and water were forced down a prisoner's throat and then a smooth stone is rubbed over his belly producing days of intense pain and continual vomiting."

Before the two witnesses took the stand, John E. Reinhardt, assistant director of United States Information Agency, was cross-examined by the subcommittee chairman, William S. Moorhead of Pennsylvania, and by Representative Paul N. McCloskey Jr., Republican of California.

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House of Representatives

WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1971

The House met at 12 o'clock noon. Rev. James Clark Brown, the First Congregational Church, San Francisco, Calif., offered the following prayer:

Let us pray.

Let us remember the words of our Lord Jesus Christ when He said: "Those unto whom much has been given, of them will much be required."

O God, mighty, merciful, mysterious, before whose judgments nations and individuals rise and fall, inspire the leaders and people of this land that we may more faithfully know and do Thy holy will. O God, there is a hunger in our land; a hunger for moral heroes; for men and women whose passion is to bring into being the kind of world where every privilege and dignity which is enjoyed by the few may be made available to be enjoyed by all people. To that end, direct, comfort, and guide Members of the Congress.

"O Thou, whose Spirit first fashioned life, Intending all creation Thy love to share,

Use us, O God, to do Thy work Until the earth be fair."

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Without objection, the Journal stands approved.

There was no objection.

THE REVEREND JAMES CLARK BROWN, OUR CHAPLAIN FOR TODAY

(Mr. EDMONDSON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Speaker, I am proud today that our opening prayer has been given by an Oklahoman whom I have known for many years, a young man who grew up in Okmulgee County in the city of Henryetta, and who once served here in the House of Representatives as one of the staff rendering faithful service to this country.

Today James Clark Brown is minister of the First Congregational Church of San Francisco, and carrying on there a great ministry.

Many Washingtonians will remember him as the pastor for a number of years of the Cleveland Park Congregational Church here in Washington, D.C. With his wife, Verne, and their lovely children, David Edmond and Edith Louise, he is doing a great work in the State of California.

Again I say I am proud and pleased that that he could be with us today in a place he has always loved, to lead the House of Representatives in today's devotions.

A SALUTE TO WADE LUCAS

(Mr. HENDERSON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HENDERSON. Mr. Speaker, scarcely a day goes by without our national news media publicizing a conflict between Indians and civil authorities over the title to Federal property, alleged violations of legal or moral commitments or other basic differences of opinion.

It is refreshing to know that on Saturday of this week, Mr. Wade Lucas, a constituent of mine will be visiting Niagara Falls, N.Y., as a guest of the Tuscarora Indians. While there, he will be made an honorary chief and, with the authority of Gov. Robert Scott of North Carolina, will sign a formal peace treaty with the Tuscarora Indian Nation.

I might add that Wade Lucas, unlike so many "Honorary Chiefs" we see at campaign time, is not a politician running for office and seeking to court favor with Indian voters. Instead, Wade is a retired newspaperman with no aim or purpose in mind other than to cement a personal and official friendship with these Indians which dates back to Memorial Day more than 8 years ago when he visited the Tonawanda Reservation in an official capacity as public information officer for the State of North Carolina under the administration of Gov. Terry Sanford.

The Tuscarora Indians of the Tonawanda Reservation are a lot like many other Americans of all races and creeds throughout our Nation. They respond warmly to a genuine show of friendship and interest. Wade Lucas' longtime personal friendship with them is the kind of "people to people" relationship which will solve our international differences if they are ever to be solved.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION INCREASING FEDERAL SHARE OF EMPLOYEES' HEALTH BENEFITS PROGRAM

(Mr. WALDIE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. WALDIE. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased today to introduce a bill calling for increasing the Government's share of the Federal employees' health benefits program.

Under the present cost-sharing system, the Federal Government pays 40 percent of the basic cost of the health insurance of Federal employees.

This 40-percent figure was reached only last year. The House of Representatives had passed legislation calling for increasing the Government share to 50 percent, but after considerable pressure from the administration, including the threat of a Presidential veto, House-Senate conferees agreed to a reduced figure.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that the attitude of the administration may have changed in the course of the past year. On February 18 of this year, President Nixon called for private employers to provide 65 percent of the cost of basic health insurance coverage for employees as of July 1, 1973, and 75 percent of the total cost 3 years later.

The President based this appeal on the need to spread health insurance coverage to more of the Nation's citizens.

Mr. Speaker, I fully agree with the President on this matter.

Further, I believe it to be fully consistent and proper for the Federal Government to lead the way for the private sector in meeting the President's goal of 75 percent of the costs for employees' medical insurance.

I hope that the Retirement, Insurance, and Health Benefits Subcommittee, which I chair, will hold hearings on this important legislation in the very near future, and I am hopeful of administration support for this proposal, which incorporates the President's own suggestions.

DIRECTING THE SECRETARY OF STATE TO FURNISH TO THE HOUSE CERTAIN INFORMATION RESPECTING U.S. OPERATIONS IN LAOS

Mr. MORGAN. Mr. Speaker, I call up House Resolution 492 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution as follows:

H. RES. 492

Resolved, That the Secretary of State, to the extent not incompatible with the public interest, is directed to furnish to the House of Representatives, not later than fifteen days following the adoption of this resolution, any documents containing policy instructions or guidelines given to the United States Ambassador in Laos for the purpose of his administration of those operations controlled or directed by the country team in Laos, between January 1, 1964, and June 21, 1971, particularly with regard to—

- (1) covert Central Intelligence Agency operations in Laos;
- (2) Thai and other foreign armed forces operations in Laos;

in the future, it will be decided upon later through consultation by the liaison personnel of two sides."

"A Comment on the Statement of the Communist Party of America," *People's Daily*, March 8, 1963.

¹³ Speech made by Chiao Kuan-hua, Peiping's "vice minister" of foreign affairs, at a cocktail party hosted by the Yugoslav "ambassy" in Peiping on November 27, 1970.

¹⁴ Mao Tse-tung, "On People's Democratic Dictatorship," *Selected Works (Foreign Language)*, Peking, 1961), Vol. IV, p. 415.

¹⁵ The 18 "theories" include those of "limited sovereignty," "socialist big family," "justified aggression," and "economic unity."

¹⁶ Speech by Yugoslav "ambassador" to Peiping at a cocktail party on November 27, 1970.

¹⁷ A dispatch filed by the Agence France Presse from Belgrade on January 5, 1971. Yugoslavia and Albania were locked in a feud over the question of Stalin. In 1958 the two sides exchanged charges d'affaires. Since the Czech incident in 1968 the relations between the two countries have gradually improved.

¹⁸ "Revolutionary Storm of the Polish People," *People's Daily*, December 22, 1970.

¹⁹ NCNA dispatch from Peiping on December 21, 1970.

²⁰ "Welcome the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations Between China and Canada," editorial, *People's Daily*, October 14, 1970.

²¹ Edgar Snow, a pro-Communist American journalist, and author of *Red Star Over China*, in a telegram sent from Peiping to Milan on February 3, 1971, mentioned some production figures which he said had been disclosed to him by Chou En-lai. For the last ten years, the Chinese Communists have not revealed any production figures. The figures revealed by Snow greatly exceed even the most optimistic estimates made by the free world.

²² According to an Agence France Presse dispatch from Peiping on October 25, 1970, an NCNA correspondent wrote a long article pointing out that the Japanese are not satisfied with their pre-war imperialist status. They are now trying to join the club of "superpowers" consisting of "U.S. imperialism" and "Soviet revisionism."

²³ Mao Tse-tung, "People of the World, Unite and Defeat the U.S. Aggressors and Their Running Dogs," *Peking Review* (special issue, May 23, 1970), p. 9.

²⁴ This point was stressed by both Lin Piao and Chou En-lai in their speeches during the "National Day" celebrations on October 1, 1970. However, earlier on July 14, 1970 Chou in an interview with French correspondents already pointed out that the time when big countries can dominate the world had already passed and could never return.

²⁵ Speech by Ceylonese minister of trade at a reception on January 15, 1971, in honor of Pai Hsiang-kuo, Peiping's "minister" of foreign trade, who led a trade delegation to visit Ceylon.

²⁶ See the "Joint Communique Between the People's Republic of China and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan," November 14, 1970.

²⁷ The Chinese Communists opposed the application of principle of "peaceful coexistence" to the relations between the "oppressed people and the oppressing people," between "the oppressed country and the oppressing country," and between "the oppressed class and the oppressing class." (See "A Proposal Concerning the General Line of the International Communist Movement," *op. cit.*) Even while chanting the slogan of "peaceful coexistence," the Communists never forgot to stress the necessity to oppose the "aggressive policy and war, policy of imperialism." Actually, this is a united front tactic against "imperialism."

²⁸ *Peking Review*, *op. cit.*, p. 16.

²⁹ Two dispatches filed by NCNA from Tokyo on October 24, 1970.

³⁰ NCNA dispatch from Peiping, November 9, 1970, the Pakistani president arrived in mainland China on November 10 and stayed there until November 14.

³¹ "All Anti-U.S. Imperialism Forces in the World Unite!" editorial, *People's Daily*, January 21, 1964.

³² An AP dispatch from London on December 9, 1970 disclosed that during the previous year at least five Soviet trade officials, three Polish foreign officials and several unidentified Communist delegates were ordered by the British government to leave Britain.

³³ "What Does the Conference of British Commonwealth Prime Ministers Show?" *People's Daily*, February 2, 1971.

³⁴ See NCNA report from Peiping on February 2, 1971, concerning the coup in Uganda.

³⁵ A CNA dispatch from Hongkong on January 30, 1971 cited some figures from an article by Harvard economics professor concerning the economic situation on mainland during the past 10 years. He said that even the highest estimate would put development rate of Peiping's agricultural and industrial production from 1957 to 1967 at an annual rate of only 3 to 3.5 per cent, while the economic growth of the most of other Asian countries has already reached the rate of 7 to 9 per cent.

³⁶ See note 25.

³⁷ See news reports and statements issued by Peiping following its nuclear tests as well as the editorial of the *People's Daily*, August 1, 1970.

³⁸ NCNA dispatch from Peiping on December 5, 1970. The diplomatic personnel were "ambassadors" from Mauritania and Mali and the charge d'affaires from Guinea.

³⁹ NCNA dispatch from Peiping on January 2, 1971.

⁴⁰ NCNA dispatch from Peiping, January 27, 1971.

CONGRESSMAN PAUL McCLOSKEY'S TESTIMONY BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON ASIAN AND PACIFIC AFFAIRS

HON. DONALD W. RIEGLE, JR.
OF MICHIGAN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 1, 1971

Mr. RIEGLE. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, our colleague from California (Mr. McCloskey) testified before the Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs. His testimony related to the need for Congress to be fully informed, and described a series of incidents where the executive branch over the years, had withheld information from the Congress or deliberately deceived the Congress. While reasonable minds may differ as to the course this Nation should now pursue with respect to terminating our involvement in Vietnam, I believe all of us can agree on the need for Congress to demand that it be fully informed on all aspects of the situation in Southeast Asia.

For this reason, I am inserting in the RECORD Mr. McCloskey's testimony in full:

STATEMENT OF PAUL N. McCLOSKEY, JR., BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON ASIAN AND PACIFIC AFFAIRS, HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS, JUNE 29, 1971

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Subcommittee: I had hoped originally to testify before you today with respect to the Viet Nam Disengagement Act of 1971, urging the bene-

fits of an end to our involvement in Indochina by December 31, 1971, solely upon the safe return of our prisoners of war. Arguments favoring this view already have been made by a number of our colleagues, however, and accordingly, I would like to limit my testimony today to an issue which is equally important, the obligation of the House to be fully informed by the Executive Branch on the great issues of foreign affairs, and particularly the intervention by the United States in the affairs of foreign nations, either by covert CIA-operated action as in Laos or military intervention as in Viet Nam.

There is reasonable disagreement in the House over what our course of action in Southeast Asia should be. There should be no disagreement, however, on our need to know, and our right to know, all of the facts which may bear on our ultimate decision.

It is true that Congress is not suited to negotiation and day-to-day decision making in intelligence and military operations. We do hold, however, the sole constitutional power, and I might add, constitutional responsibility, for providing for the common defense, declaring war, funding the standing army, but for a period not to exceed two years; we in the House of Representatives who face our constituents every two years, not four or six, must initiate the revenue measures necessary to support the nation's expenditures for war and foreign operations of every kind.

All of these provisions were clearly intended by the framers of the Constitution to give Congress the controlling decisions in matters of war and peace. We make the laws; the President is Commander-in-Chief only executes those laws.

If Congress is to make wise decisions, however, we must be fully informed. We cannot authorize a war without complete information; we should not permit a war to continue without complete information.

The recent excerpts from the Pentagon documents published in the *New York Times* and other newspapers bring home to us most forcefully that we have not met our constitutional obligations to keep fully informed. Who amongst the Members of the House were aware, for example, that country team members in Viet Nam aided and encouraged the overthrow of Premier Diem in 1963?

Who amongst our Members knew the true facts of U.S. military and covert activity in and over Laos, and in the coastal waters of North Viet Nam prior to the Tonkin Gulf Incidents of early August, 1964? Or that during October, 1964, prior to the re-election of President Johnson over Senator Goldwater, that

"Two of the teams (of U.S./South Vietnamese agents operating inside North Viet Nam) carried out successful actions during October. One demolished a bridge, the other ambushed a North Vietnamese patrol."

(This quote was taken from a State Department memo, dated November 7, 1964, for Assistant Secretary of State Bundy, and is noted at page II5107 of the Congressional Record of June 14, 1971).

If these facts had been known to the Congress, would it have affected subsequent votes on appropriations for Viet Nam, or the approval of escalation of the war implicit in the House appropriations process?

What would have been the House's reaction, for example, had we been fully informed in March, 1965, before U.S. troops were sent to Viet Nam, that our true goals in Viet Nam were those described by Assistant Secretary of Defense McNaughton in a memo to Secretary McNamara in March, 1965:

"70%—To avoid a humiliating U.S. defeat (to our reputation as a guarantor).

"20%—To keep SVN (and then adjacent) territory from Chinese hands.

BOSTON, MASS.
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
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Phoenix program cited

McCloskey charges U.S. Viet violations

By Richard L. Strout

Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Rep. Paul N. McCloskey Jr. (R) of California charges that United States forces in Vietnam are systematically cooperating with South Vietnamese intelligence agencies in the so-called "Phoenix" (pacification) program which includes torture and assassination contrary to America's public professions under the Geneva conventions.

Mr. McCloskey, an ex-marine intends to run on an antiwar ticket against President Nixon, says he has written the latter five letters which have not been acknowledged. The latest specifically deals with his allegations of current, widespread atrocities in Vietnam.

The young first-term congressman traveled recently with Rep. Jerome R. Waldie (D) of California to the war zones and comes back with specific photostated U.S. military documents which he charges contradict official declarations that U.S. bombings are not causing refugees to leave villages in war zones on a mass basis.

Mr. McCloskey's charges, which border on the sensational, obviously open up a new phase of his double effort, either to persuade President Nixon to accede to fixing a date for all-out U.S. withdrawal from Vietnam, or, by organizing opposition in the Republican primaries, to nominate an antiwar candidate—himself.

Violations charged

Mr. McCloskey charges that the military and diplomatic officials who briefed him withheld pertinent facts or deliberately sought to deceive him and Representative Waldie. Also, that U.S. professors in a letter of Dec. 7, 1970, to the International Red Cross at Geneva by Ambassador Idar Rimestad, accepting as part of America's "residual responsibility" that of working with the Vietnam Government so as to safeguard civilian prisoners under Article 3 of the Geneva convention, are being systematically violated.

Mr. McCloskey is following up material previously put in the Congressional Record, April 22, by Mr. Waldie showing an elabo-

rate structure under Phoenix (native name, "Phung Hoang") to suppress subversion in so-called pacified areas. The rationale of the program as explained in Army manuals is that the Communist Viet Cong infrastructure is an "inherent part of the war effort" and hence illegal. The instruction manual issued to guide Army personnel says at one point (May 18, 1970):

"Thus they [U.S. troops] are specifically unauthorized to engage in assassinations...."

At another point the instructions say that military personnel who find the type of police activities "repugnant" can be reassigned without prejudice.

Messrs. McCloskey and Waldie said they were astonished to discover that at the critical point in the interrogation process of native suspects brought in from Vietnamese villages, the job of collaborating with local Vietnamese officials passed from the regular military to U.S. civilians in the Central Intelligence Agency.

The so-called Province Interrogation Center is the most sensitive part of the Phoenix program. A U.S. Army manual explains that persons "reasonably believed to endanger the national security" are taken into custody, without normal judicial procedure. The U.S. manual explains that this "emergency political detention [is] necessitated by the need of the State to survive. There is no defined burden of proof as utilized by the courts."

At the province detention center the two congressmen discovered that arrested suspects are subject to interrogation which may last up to 45 days. They assert that the CIA operates the interrogation center under a cover title, "Pacification Security Coordination Division."

Guarded statement

Mr. McCloskey said it was widely reported, and that he believed, that South Vietnamese apply torture to secure confessions at these centers.

In a guarded statement, April 22, Mr. Waldie said that he got evidence in only one instance of "abuses"; the testimony of one American adviser that he had seen a blindfolded detainee being taken into an inter-

Mr. McCloskey told a reporter that a rubber house does not leave physical evidence after it is used. At another point the congressmen heard that a rubber hose had been found on the desk of the district intelligence officer.

As to bombing refugees, Mr. McCloskey charges that after being briefed at a six-hour official U.S. session to the effect that mass refugee evacuation is not due to U.S. bombing, he and Mr. Waldie talked independently through translators to representatives of eight villages. They predominantly testified that they had left home after it was destroyed by U.S. bombing.

Approved

April 22, 1971

The National Secretaries Association—International—in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Commerce originated the idea for Secretaries Week. The theme again will be, "Better Secretaries Mean Better Business."

Special committees are established throughout NSA to formulate programs to make Secretaries Week ever more meaningful to secretaries and to the business community. In keeping with the professional objective of the association, chapters of NSA sponsor special educational activities such as seminars, workshops, and study groups available to members and nonmembers alike. Additional recognition is gained for the secretarial profession during the week through public appearances of NSA members at meetings of civic, educational, and professional groups, as well as through open meetings for all secretaries.

This then, for the 20th consecutive year, is Secretaries Week. Nineteen hundred and seventy-one—a time for secretaries to look back on past accomplishments and ahead to future progress.

TWO POEMS BY MARILYN KRANTZ

HON. JOSHUA EILBERG

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 21, 1971

Mr. EILBERG. Mr. Speaker, the poet's role frequently is to give expression to those sentiments many of us share, but with a style, precision, and talent for language that many of us do not command.

Mrs. Marilyn Krantz, who is the editor of the Northeast and Feltonville Weekly which serves part of my northeast Philadelphia district, is such a gifted poet.

Her poem "Not on a Silver Platter" describes what it has taken to build that tiny but indomitable state, Israel, on the eastern shore of the Mediterranean. The poem has been widely read in Philadelphia-area synagogues and before meetings of Philadelphia organizations. Mrs. Krantz says that she hopes the poem expresses Israel's worthiness of our continued support and the continued respect of peoples and nations all over the world. I think it does.

A second poem by Mrs. Krantz, "John F. Kennedy . . . His Message to the World," evokes the memory of our fallen President and acknowledges this Nation and this people's continuing debt to him. This poem won first prize in the poetry contest of the Philadelphia Regional Writers' Conference in June 1964.

With the unanimous consent of my colleagues, I place these two poems on the Record:

NOT ON A SILVER PLATTER

(By Marilyn Krantz)

Israel was not handed over
On a silver platter.
Yet isn't this the truth of all
Things that really matter?
The State of Israel has come
To the Jewish nation
On a platter beset with both
Sorrow and Elation.

Not one ounce of silver's in it,
Nor a single drop of gold,
Yet its value (beyond measure)
Only History can unfold.
It is made of fallen heroes . . .
Of wives' and mothers' tears . . .
Of the Maccabean spirit
Which dates back two thousand years . . .
Of a People's dauntless struggle
To uphold man's dignity . . .
Of willingness to live or die
For Peace, as the need may be . . .
Of moral strength and courage
Voiced in songs both sad and gay . . .
Of stubborn perseverance
Shining forth 'mid skies of gray.
It's blend of countless heartbreaks
And endless hours of toil . . .
Of blood and sweat, prayers and sighs,
All mingled with the soil . . .
Of many busy, vital hands
Moving in harmony:
Planning, working, building the land,
Fighting to keep it free . . .
Molded, too, from that same spirit
Which gave birth to Herzl's notion
Of a Jewish homeland—
And engraved with God's devotion.
No, Israel was not handed over
On a silver platter,
Yet isn't this the truth of all
Things that really matter!

JOHN F. KENNEDY . . . HIS MESSAGE TO THE WORLD

He stood erect, with youthful smile—
Wise far beyond his years;
His words instilled in young and old
The strength to conquer fears.
He gave his heart and soul to aid
Mankind in time of strife,
And then, as if 'twas not enough,
He gave his only life!
Whisked from our arms, he left his mark
Upon the Nation's heart;
Heaven wept, also—tears and rain
Could scarce be told apart.
Of what great magnitude, his love,
That from lands far-and-wide
Came leaders, shedding differences
To stand, bowed, side by side!
All grieved alike, despite their creed
Or color of their skin;
He proved in death, his theme in life:
That all men are akin.
His voice, through stilled, can yet be heard
In freedom's vibrant song,
Echoing hope's eternal plea
That Right shall conquer Wrong.
For, like the sun which disappears
Behind the clouds at night,
Great men are never really gone
But only out of sight.

THE REVEREND FATHER JOSEPH F. THORNING

HON. GOODLOE E. BYRON

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 21, 1971

Mr. BYRON. Mr. Speaker, yesterday the House of Representatives on the occasion of Pan American Day was honored to be led in prayer by one of the most distinguished constituents of Maryland's Sixth District, the Reverend Father Joseph F. Thorning, of St. Joseph's-on-Carrollton Manor, Md. This marked

the 28th annual appearance of Father Thorning before the House on Pan American Day.

Father Thorning, known as the Padre of the Americas, has been a personal friend for many years as well as a friend of both my parents. Father Thorning is one of America's eminent scholars in Latin American affairs and is known throughout the hemisphere and in Europe for his efforts on behalf of brotherhood and international understanding in the Americas. I commend his efforts as an example that others should try to emulate. I personally hope that he will return each year for many years to join the House of Representatives in marking Pan American Day.

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VIETNAM

SPEECH OF

HON. JEROME R. WALDIE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 20, 1971

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ROONEY of New York). Under previous order of the House the gentleman from California (Mr. WALDIE) is recognized for 60 minutes.

(Mr. WALDIE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks and to include extraneous material.)

Mr. WALDIE. Mr. Speaker, during the Easter vacation my colleague from California, PAUL McCLOSKEY, and I visited Vietnam and visited Laos, and a series of reports will be forthcoming from that visit. Tonight will be the first report, involving a program that is a part of Vietnamization, as is apparently the case, a program designed, in my view, to suppress political dissent in that country at a time when the war is over, as well as the program that is presently in existence in Vietnam during this war period. It is a program that is called the Phung Hoang program, otherwise known as the Phoenix program.

My first introduction to the program occurred upon the initial briefing that was provided Congressman McCLOSKEY and I in Saigon by the CORDS people.

At that time they were giving what they called "neutralization" figures. They reported that in Military Region One in 1971 we had "neutralized" 5,380 members of the Vietcong infrastructure and political dissenters in that country.

The breakdown of the neutralization figures is as follows: "Kills," 2,000. They are obviously "neutralized," the briefing officer said, when they are killed. I suspect that is a fair assessment.

Rallied, 17,000. Those are the Chieu Hoi ralliers to the flag of South Vietnam, as they become "neutralized" when they rally.

Sentenced, 1,680. These are people that were sentenced to more than 1 year for their offenses as being identified as part of the Vietcong infrastructure.

Captured, 4,000 people. These are not considered to be "neutralized" because they received sentences of less than 1 year and were not determined to be a